NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1865.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

OVER THREE HUNDRED SHARES TAKEN.

Otterances of the People on the Proposed Plan to Pay It.

Inthusiasm, Doubt, Criticism, Argument, Faith, Hope.

Lawyers, Merchants, 'Soldiers, Mechanics and Philanthrepists on the Great Question of the Day,

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

criptions for Paying Off the Na auge Judd.

Witt Clinton Judah

Re Dodge, of Schenectady

Hasbronck More

sees W. Fold, of Detroit, Mich.

neke, Fitzsknome, Hone & Co., of 10,000

No. 229 BROADWAY, N. Y., May 30, 1865.

No. 226 BROADWAT, N. Y., May 30, 1865.

I am duly authorized by my mother-in-law, of Wiltamsburg, to subscribe for one share—ten thousand deltams—of the national fund debt, the amount to be paid
when two-thirds of the whole fund is collected. Yours,
respectfully,

DE WITT CLINTON JUDAH. MR. GEORGE W. COFFIN'S SUBSCRIPTION. CINCINNATI, May 28, 1865.

Oncinari, and the first Herain and the first Herain

MR. ORANGE JUDD'S SUBSCRIPTION.

RICHMOND, VA., May 29, 1865.

TO THE EDITION OF THE HERALD.

Owing to my absence on a torr over the Virginia lattle fields I did not see your first proposition for paying of the national liabilities. I, the it, and believe it can be carried through. What a sublime spectacle will be exhibited to the world if the people voluntarily extinguish this debt, or even the hair of it. This done, and, ground as is our country, it would narely suffice for the lem of millions that would crowd hither from the Old world. I gladly subscribe one share (ten thousand dollars) as a free gift, in behalf of the agricultural press. If the whole amount he raised within a twelvemonth I can well aford to take one, two or three shares more, as a share a year would be saved in taxation upon printing paper, advertising, &c. As an indication of the public feeling I will add that my four travelling companions therefore the desires of American Agriculturiat, 41 Park 1909, New York city.

FOW, New York city.

MR. LUKE DODGE'S SUBSCRIPTION.

SCHARSCIADY, N. Y., May 30, 1865.

ZAK'S GORDON BENNETT, Eeq.:

DARK Sussellass insert my name in the Roll of Honor for one share of ten thousand dollars for the purpose of paying the national debt. Wishing you success in your laudable undertaking I remain, yours, truly,

LUKE DODGE.

MR. J. HASBROUCK MORE'S SUBSCRIPTION. NEW YORK, May 31, 1865.

NEW YORK, May C.

JAMES GORDON BENNEIT, Esq. :— New YORK, May C.

Dark Sin.—Please accept my subscription of one share of ten thousand (10,000) dollars towards the liquidation of our national debt on the proposed terms. RespectJ. HASBROUCK MORE.

DERROIT, May or, 12 DERROIT, May or, 12 DERROIT, May or, 12 DERROIT BEAR BIR—Be good enough to put me down for ten thousand (10,000) dollars towards paying off the national debt, as proposed in your issue of the 26th inst. Your shefient servant, MOSES W. FIELD.

ACUBICALITION BY TELEGRAPH).

AND GONDON BENNETT, NEW YORK HERALI:

We subscribe ten thousand (10,000) dollars towards the payment of the national debt.

BURKE, FITZSIMONS, HONE & CO.

SUGGESTIONS.

The Debt Paid Every Ten Years by Taxes.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30, 1865. The project of paying the national debt of the country worthy of its people. We have secured the cause of bunan freedom for all the world at great cost, our readi-

ness to pay cash down carnot be doubted the moment a olan for doing so shall be made feasible. Of the practiability of this there can be no doubt. If we do not pay the dobt now, we shall pay in about

en years sum equal thereto in taxes for the interest bereon and cost of collection, to say nothing of the adless perplexities growing out of the internal revenue, shich, however onerous, all must feel to be necessary. which, however operous, all must feet to be necessary.

If the end of this period we shall not only have paid the
milre amount of the debt, but without having diminished
some dollar. The mortgage upon our estates remains
be same; and who desires to purchase property encumbered with an irredeemable mortgage if he can find that
which is not? Perpetual ground rents, or even those
which are not so, if they must be long endured, are to
a worded if possible. It is true that posterity could
ay the nation's obligation more easily than the present
meration, but we are as desirous to leave them free of
all as of the moral pestilence through which it was inmered.

mres toward the extinction of this mortgage on our suntry.

In addition, it would be destrable to have an estimate the amount of the annual wages of the laborers of all scriptions in the country, a source from which a very rge amount may be expected for this great purpose. A proportion to their means we may safely rely upon e greatest amount from this source, and none will be one cheerfully pais, provided the case is plainly resented to the working classes.

It is a common thing to compare our debt with that of real Britain, which has hung so long about the neck of the tricket of nations. We must remember, however, at while that nation is the richest, the people that odices her opulence is the poorest upon earth. They are the saddest vicing of partial legislation extant. The ward of the lastry there is perpetual famine and the source of the lastry there is perpetual famine and the source of the products of labor, leaving the smallest subball it.

A Good Idea.

BRAHON, Conn., May 30, 1865.

As I have been a subscriber to your daily for twenty ears, I feel warranted in addressing you on the very in-

Edward North Wants the Contractors to

national debt by voluntary subscription, and disper with the unwieldly machinery that it is encumber with the unwieldly machinery that it is encumbered with and the attendant expenses, I would suggest that every town or village should be allowed to contribute according to the means of the individual inhabitant, and to make the nearest national bank the depository, and to give receipts for the same; and according to the amount subscribed to make so many shares. By this mode Gernantown might figure conspicuously, as we have some wealthy gentlemen who have been contractors and made fortunes from the war. Trusting this course may be pursued, I will do all in my power to assist the cause, and contribute for three years' taxes.

RDWARD NORTH.

An Englishman Wants to Give a Hun-

dred Dollars. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. New York, May 30, 1865.

Your startling suggestion to pay off "the national debt," whose equally startling results are shown in your columns from day to day, is without doubt one of the most astounding propositions ever laid before a great community in any part of the world. Can it be possible, a people who four years ago had no military status beilion whose magnitude was never equalled, abolished slavery, contracted a "national debt" of such vast amount, that it appears almost fabulous when one attempts to write it down, forming it would seem an interminable row of ciphers with one numeral at its head that (the difference of rate of interest considered) stamps its value as far exceeding the autional debt of Eagland, which has been upwards of a century in accumulating to its present extent. Can this be possible, I say, that this people can calmiy and dispassionately talk of paying off such a debt as though it were a mere trifle, and by doing so save their poorer bretheron from all future taxation on that head. What! Is the millennium coming indeed? Does this look like lacking confidence in a republic, or that man is capable of self government. What could or would the whole world think of such and as should it be accomplished; and I believe accomplished it will be, and that right speedily, too. The ball you, sir, have so nobly set in motion cannot now be stopped until the giorious goal is reached. Then will be heard throughout the world a shout that shall resound from pole to pole, telling of honest admiration, wondrous promise, and of unbounded confidence in that great future destined for these States, and the name of an American command respect and honor wherever it is heard. But, sir, I am unable to give any sum whose ciphers so far exceed its numerals. A hundred dollar greenback would be a heavy tax on my poor means; yet a tax I would willingly pay, even though visions of a new dress for the wife, a new suit of clothes for self, or many other little extravagances or necessaries—call them what you will—must be foresyorn. I should be glad to inscribe my name on the lowest step of the lander of glory for, say one hundred dollars; and, although an Englishman born and bred, no American would more heartily rejeice over the accomplishment of this project than I, for it would make my adopted country stand forth in history as having accomprehed one of the g hericom with justification and relative for the first former, "Grue-Love of Country," God speed you in your good work, which I watch most carefully. Yours, respectfully,

No advertiser!!

Camp NEAR WASHINGTON, SOUTH SIDE OF POTOMAC, May 30, 1865.

Agreeable to the suggestion of Samuel C. Thompson, of procure, through some such practicable means as he suggests, a means towards liquidating the national debt, I will at once subscribe one hundred deliars on the conditions named in your issue of the 26th inst., and, doubtless, many thousands of those now serving in the army.

less, many thousands of those now serving in the army, particularly substitutes who received considerable amounts for entering it, will do the same; and I do not think the officers would be behind.

I think, although a poor man, I would save by this, as I would pay in a few years more than one hundred dollars in taxes upon what I must use and consume, besides leaving an inheritance of dobt and taxation to my children. Respectively yours,

Private THOMAS F. HIGGINS,

Company E. Elektrochika Pennsylvania Volunteers. Company E. Eighty-synth Penusylvania Volunteers, Third brigade, Third Eivinion, Fifth army corps.

The Poor and Not the Rich are the Mer to Do It.

The proposition to pay off the principal of the national debt within a limited time by voluntary contributions is one that meets the wishes of the great majority of loyal taxpayers. The only question will be how best to accom-

only may be very good as a conting point; but no thinking person can seriously consider this as a finality. A glance at Jay Cooke's daily report of loans will show giance at Jay Cooke's daily report of leans will show how small a proportion is taken by the very rich. What is true as to leading money to the government will be true as to piving money to it. It is an understood undiriple in all contributions that, notwithstanding noble instances of generosity in the rich, the bulk of the money comes from the middle classes. More than this, it is not fair to this most influential class of citizens that any one of them should be debarred the honor of taking as charge in this gift to his country; or, what is nearly as bad, should be set down for the five hundredth part of a phare. It is not a democratic plan, and therefore can only be partially successful. Heartily honoring the patriotism of the rich men, as shown by their manifleent offers, I still submit that sums which the government received as loans the government will receive as gifts. Let subscriptions, then, be lavited in sums of fifty delians and upwards, and the largest results may be suitigated. On such a plan of popularizing this cobie work we shall astonish the world and ourselves.

TAXPAYER.

Mr. Queripel Wants the Shares to be

Made Smaller. TO THE EDITOR OF THE RESEALD. I would propose to you, Mr. Editor, that a subscription flat be opened for smaller amounts than specified in your first proposition, and that the public be advertised of the fact through the columns of your truly valuable journal. If men of sterling integrity will put their hands to help and co-operate with you in this gigantic and noble under-taking the grand end will be accomplished. You have, indeed, by your valuable idea respecting the wiping out of this dobt, opened a new channel for patriotism and philanthrophy to vent itself, and I think with you that there is more than sufficient to accomplish it, and when accomplished it will be the greatest achievement the world has ever known to have been done by humanity. With many wishes for your success, I have the pleasure to remain yours, very respectfully, H. QUERIPEL, JR., 234 Ninth avenue.

IN CAMP, NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1865. The gigantic movement to pay off the national debit by voluntary contributions, if it shall be accomplished, triotism as the name of Gettysburg, Atlanta or Rich-and; and it will place the name of the man-who shall f Grant and Sterman. The speciacle will be morally ublime; and it will strike the nations of the world with a degree of admiration, surprise and wonder sur-passing any one fact or feat of the war, and vicing very passing any one fact or feat of the war, and vieing very strongly with the united force of the whole; for so strong is the principle of selfashness, and the love of money in every human heart, and so general in the Old World has been the belief (carefully fostered by the robels) of our speedy financial rain as a nation, that all mon, high and low, rich and poor, will stand in admitring wonder and astonishment at the resources of our country, and at the self-sacrificing patriotism of our citizens. Go on, sir, with the good work; and give every man the chance to join in it. But the best of all the proposed plans for doing it is simply to make the shares fas seems new determined on) \$10,000 cach, and then

allow of combinations by the poor of a visual, a county or even of contiguous counties and whole Congressional districts to make up the amount.

Every officer of the army and navy ought to join, and many will join, with Wm. H. Maurice and every other patriotic civil employe of the government in giving ten per cent of his salary to this good, this grand, this gigantic object. I'll be one, and doubtless, the merchant princes and other Rothschilds of our land will some of them take a hundred shares each, A million for Stewart is not equal to Maurice's hundry'd, nor to the widow's mite, for he would not miss it.

Fixtured opus Dessa! Promove to: Botis Rumeros additional omnes boni! Omness out patricks amount!

MATTHEW M. CAMPRELL,
Chaplain, Righty-second Indians infantry, First battalion, Third divison, Fourteenth corps.

A Place for Subscription Opened at Lan

LANSINGBURG, N. Y., May 31, 1865. I will subscribe one thousand dollars, embraced in you

Proposition Made to Nineteen Colonels.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REHALD.

NEAR WARMINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1865.

Admiring as I do your patriotic endeavors to release the country from debt, and owing as I do all I value to been againg in the cause for upwards of three years, and have freely split my blood in defence of our common institutions; am colonel of a regiment raised in the State of New York, and although a much poorer man than at the commencement of the war, yet I am in possession of two thousand dollars, one fourth of which I will contribute, if nineteen other colonels of New York regiments will contribute a like amount before the 4th of July next, and thus take one share.

Trusting that the whole amount may be raised, I remain, your most obedient servant, AMERICANUS.

Subscription Papers Wanted Every where.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New London, May 29, 1865 As your method of paying off the national debt med with universal favor. I would ask if it would not be well to have a subscription paper in ever city and town in the country, that those who are not able to take full shares might subscribe what they can towards this most able object. Very truly, yours,

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

A Soldier Wants to Give Five Hundred

Dollars—Half He Owns.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
I am a discharged soldier of the United States army the national debt. Now, while I cannot give my ten o the national debt. Now, while I cannot give my ten of twenty thousand dollars, I am willing to do my best, will give one half of what I am worth, which is one thou sand dollars. If there was an office started to receiv subscriptions from the poorer classes of the city, believe a great many would give according to their means, who do not wish to send word to you of what they are able to give. I hope you will keep this granthing before the public until everybody responds to it will therefore close with my subscription, five handred dollars.

W. D.

One Hundred Dollars from a Clerk. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

proposed, and which we as a people must "put through." It will be the "biggest thing" (to use an American e nession) on record, and will nationish and wake up the old fogies both on this and the other side. Let each trade and association take hold, clerks and all, employers doing their share, and the thing will be done. I, as a clerk, am willing to subscribe \$100, and the others will do their share. Let the trades make up their amounts among themselves, having subscription lists, and have them taken around. Many a young man could easily save \$100, and so help the country and the poorer people along.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

One of the Ancient Believes the South Ought to Pay the Debt. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, May 30, 1865. The liberal and patriotic suggestion proposed by you idea of taxing loyal citizens. It seems to me that the its existence. If the property of rebels were configured and sold, capitalists and merchants, whose business has been disturbed by their agency, might effect the object they had in view, and at the same time reimburse themselves to a certain extent by purchase for the damages they have sustained. If rebels escape with their lives, after the bloodshed and cruelties they have occasioned, the property of the law allows.

That Ten Pound Note That Didn't Pay the English Debt. TO THE EDITOR OF THE REBALD.

I have seen it claimed in your paper that the com mutation of the national debt, by popular contributions, is a purely American idea. This is only partially so; for it has long been customary in England for benevolent intowards that purpose there. But, I must acknowledge, when compared to the movement inaugurated by you

Pince aux Dames-A Suggestion.

Permit me as an earnest American woman, theroughly estrous of promoting all that can redound to the honor and credit of a free people, who have vindicated the im mortal value of their institutions by the untold sperifices they have made for them, to suggest one means by which a considerable portion of the sum to which the national debt amounts may be raised. It is, that after the trial and conviction of Jeff. Pavis, he be exhibited in all the towns and villages of the country, attired in the woman's clothing he assumed in endeavoring to evade capture. Seeing that the women of the South were the most vindictive faminers of the rebellion from the first, and that they at the last supplied him with this disguise, would it not be singularly appropriate that their sisters of the North, who unfinehingly sustained the government, should see Jeff in this "Southern lady's" disguise. I have no doubt that hundreds of thousands on hundreds of thousands of Northern women would be charmed with the novelty of the plan, and crowd to see this "Bayard" of the South in the attire of their own sex. If they are especially appealed to doubtless there is hardly one Northern girl whose deft work is embodied in a hoop skirt or a cloak or a bonnet who would not gleefully pay Jeff. a visit, at whateverprice of money. Give them especially an opportunity to see the creature who starved into idiocy and out of all semblance to true manhood their once lusty defenders—their brothers, husbands and sons.

I do not make this proposition in levity, but seriously. The arrangements for the exhibition should be entirely under the charge of women, and I should be glad to be one among them, to take the most laborious part in carrying it into effect. The presence of these women visitors day after day and month after month, before this finity fratricide and accessory of assassination—this embodiment in human shape of all that is terribly vindictive in human history—would be a purgatory far surpassing any Dante ever imagined or described; the mute gaze a power which would hourly harrow the traitor's soul to the extreme limit of human endurance. all the towns and villages of the country, attired in the

Dr. Ayer Wante-a Subseription List. THE EDITOR OF THE REBALD. LOWEL, Mass., May 31, 1888

pay the national debt, and would thank you to send us one of the printed forms or headings, that we may start a subscription in this city. Your obedient servants, J. C. AYER & CO.

J. C. AYER & CO.

A United States One Hundred Dollar
Hond Ready.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, May 26, 1868. In regard to the "Roll of Honor" I feel like having a place there, and it has been stated that the government ing sufficient currency in circulation. I recently subscribed for one of the seven-thirty \$100 bonds, and although in mederate circumstances, I would cheerfully give that toward helping along the good work. Those that I have talked with seem to regard it as very popular, and I think clubs could be started and shares made up without any trouble in almost all country villages.

fundred Dollars Want to Come In-70 THE HOLTOR OF THE HERALD-457 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, May 29, 1865. the national debt by private subscription—and the liberal adoption it finds everywhere, strikes us with joy, and we feel sorry that people of smaller means, as we are, can not participate in this exposition of patriotism. We therefore, propose to open a list of one hundred dollar shares, whereto we gladly sign our names for two shares. Hoping this proposition will find your assent, we remain truly yours,

I am a mechanic, but I want a dip in paying off the national debt. I think it in a glorious investment. I lists for small subscriptions are opened, as suggested, shall improve the opportunity; and if any one is wanted to canvass New Jersey in furtherance of this object please send me word. Now, don't overlook us me chanics, and we will guarantee you a few hundred do lars. A constant reader of the HunalD. G. T. T., No. 14 Mercer street, Newark, N. J.

GENERAL SHERMAN IN NEW YORK.

nized by the Crowd-Visits the Metro-politan Bank, Astor House, Wall Street at General Van Vilet's Office-Brillian Private Reception at Mr. Scott's Restdence Last Night-The General Sereseventh Regiment Bands-He Makes Two Characterist's Speeches, &c., &c. The vicinity of Mr. Scott's residence in Twenty-third As early as six o'clock parties were to be found on the General made his appearance. Generals Rosecrans, Dix hour. Members of the Union League Club also waite upon him and requested his attendance at their room this evening, which invitation he accepted. Our citizens will then have a chance of seeing and shaking hand with the gallant soldier.

and it required the efforts of several policemen to kee order outside and restrain the crowd from rushing in.

in company with Mr. Scott, entered a carriage, making his way with great difficulty through the crowd, amid ent of cheers, and drove across Twenty-third street and down Broadway to the Metropolitan Hotel, where he had an interview with the members of his staff. After carriage and proceeded to the Metropolitan Bank, corne private business. The news soon passed through appeared on the steps, which was the signal for enthusiastic cheering. All supposed that he would make vanced, the crowd increased. The "bulls and bears" ever brought startling tidings into the Gold Room and the effect on the hills of Georgia as amid the commercial precincts of Wall street.

During the day General Sherman also called at th Astor House to see Mr. Stetson, who is a personal acquaintance. Here he was introduced to a number of gentlemen, guests of the hotel, with whom he converged in a spirited strain for some time. The crowd outside and in the passage ways was, of course, as large as at any other point of the General's visitations.

One of General Sherman's first visits yesterday morning was to his old friend and West Point classmate, Gen eral Stewart Van Vliet, at the Quartermaster's Office State street. The meeting was as warm and pleasurable as if it were the first time the friends had grasped hands since the culmination of those series of brilliant victoria which have crowned one with imperishable renown, and imparted, as a patriot and friend, such unalloyed pleaure to the other. It was a soldier's greeting-fervid. was recognized in his carriage by a soldier, and in an in stant the announcement went forth, the cheering com-menced, and the moment the carriage stopped it was strrounded. In General Van Vliet's office he was walted upon by some merchants from the Corn Exchange, who where corn merchants most do congregate; but all their their desire to hear him speak very humorously. He wa to be corned or cornered in that way: he hadn't time for meetings or speechmaking, or getting on platforms; he thought the best platform was the Lord's Prayer. This

scemed to corner the Exchange deputation, who changed During his stay at General Van Vliet's office, upwards of an hour, he conversed principally with General (Baldy) Smith—one also who will leave a bright record on the page of history. General Sherman speaks very rapidly, and sketches with his pencil as he describes a the odds, as at Bentonsville, quite rapidly and with a nervousness evincing that on knotty disquisitions he would prefer to use his hand first and his tongue afterwards. He spoke of General Johnston's bearing throughout the armistice negotiation as gentlemanly and honorable, and ever, at the expense of his late foe the next moment. General Van Vliet handed him a copy of General Patterson's 1861 campaign in land, on which General Smith repeated a saying of General Johnston, when he contemplated to steal a march upon or fight Patterson just previous to the first Bull run. Johnston is reported to have said afterwards, referring to this, "I had to fight him or to fool him, and I did the latter."

"Yes," said General Sherman, "Joe thought he would tried the latter; but he didn't do it—and about he had been to the latter; but he didn't do it—and a daring one." From a ready but evanescent burst of merriment at this the General proceeded to speak of his victorious troops in a somewhat slower strain. He is evidently deeply altached to his Georgia legions. He gave the paim to the deeply altached to his described by the strain of the deeply altached to his described by the strain and soldiers: Western men for adaptibility in making good soldiers; but, said he, the Eastern troops, after the necessary ser-vice, cannot be excelled; and he noted the achievements of the Twentieth corps at Peach Tree creek in proof of this. The historic bummers of the campaign of the Carolinas came in for a full share of the General's humor, and he recounted some of their exploits with a solicest and a heartiness that would have she said, were of the greatest service. They were not stragglers, as was at first supposed, but an organized, properly officered body, who kept in advance and on the flanks of his widely extended columns.

General Van Vilot remarked that he was surprised he

rise by a simple reference to it to the subject of the army badges generally. It was in the Army of the Mis-sissippi that badges were first displayed; but they be-came so popular at once among the troops that each corps had he separate and distinctive badge allotted to it.

of taste, sometime as symbolical of a claim of precedence put forth by the men. That of the Friteenth corps (Logan's) was due to the Irishman who, when asked what corps he belonged to, replied, "Why to the Fitteenth, to be sure." "Then where's your badge?" was the next query. "My badge, is it—what's that?" "Why a badge to distinguish your corps; something like thin!? "Like that, is it? Oh, he jabers, then my badge is here behint me, my darients—my cartridge box and forty rounds."

And true enough added the General, laughing, Logan sdopted Paddy's cartridge box as his corps badge, and a very appropriate one it is too for himself and his brave

During this conversation, or rather chit chat, between Generals Sherman and Smith, several gentiemen from time to time entered the office, whom General Van Vliet, with ready courtesy and blandness, introduced to Gene the thread of his discourse, or cause him to lose the poin of his ancedote, to which he would return, resuming look gay. General Van Vliet also rather more formally in who, looking round upon the assemblage, remarked

During his stay the crowd increased outside, and se General showed himself at the window and bowed. At last, when he rose to leave, the whole street was blocked with the help of some policemen-who were fortunately on hand when wanted. The windows of the carriage were assailed, and brawny hands tugged at him for shake. Cheer after cheer went up for General Sherman

RECEPTION AT MR. SCOTT'S RESIDENCE IN TWENTY

A magnificent private reception was tendered to Gene al Sherman last night at Mr. Scott's residence, in Twenty-third street, where he is at present stopping. The affair was of a strictly private character. Some two hun portions of the community were appropriately repre Eight o'clock was set down as the hour at which this reception would commence. A crow occupied the street in front, while a strong body of police, under Captain Cameron and Sergean arrived rapidly, and by nine o'clock the large parlors were crowded. Among those present might be mentioned the following:-Major Generals Dix and Sand ford, Brigadier Generals Smith, Butterfield, Rosecrans Senator Laimbier, Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. Cumming Moses F. Odell, Esq.; Dr. Montgomery, Rev. Dr. Vinton Orison Blunt, Esq., and a host of other notables. Th staffs of Generals Sherman, Hall and Sandford were also

The parlors were brilliantly lit up, and the ecene at ten o'clock was very enlivening. General Sherman conversed affably with all. He stood in the centre of the room, and his fine conversational powers tended won Compliments and congratulations poured upon him fr on all sides, to which in return he simply bowed and

An elegant supper was served up to the guests, to which full justice was done, and the time passed in

BAND—GENERAL SHERMAN MAKES A SPEECH.

At half-past ten o'clock the Thirty-seventh regiment, headed by their band, and formed line in front of Mr. Scott's house. The Thirty-seventh came from their ar mory, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Broadway, when the regiment had been undergoing inspection. The band came claparous for a speech. After a few minutes General Sherman made his appearance on the balcony, when he was welcomed with enthusiastic cheers. Doffing

his cap, he spoke as follows:-

General Sherman then retired amid the most enthu-

Generals Resecrans and Butterfield next appeared on the balcony and made a few remarks, when the regiment

A few minutes after the departure of the Thirtyseventh, Grafulia's Seventh regiment band appeared on the ground just vacated, and prepared to give a secon serepade. The band numbered fifty pieces. Each per

former was provided with a music stand and light. The night was calm and refreshing, so that the music fur nished by this splendid band had a delightful effect Choice selections were given from Ernani, William Tell, Robert Le Diable and other operas, when General Sher man, being loudly and incessantly called for, again made his appearance on the balcony. The crowd cheered frantically, and, order being restored, the General said: I have already remarked that I will not make a speech to-night. I am glad to hear this music. It truly har-monizes with our feelings and the great events of the times. My friends, once more I thank you Good

others. It was past one o'clock before the crowd dis-

General Sherman will be entertained to-night at the rooms of the Loyal League. He will leave the city on

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF NEW YORK, MASSACRUSETTS, CONNECTICUT AND MAINE TROOM.—The Nineteenth Maine and Fourteenth Connecticut regiments, Eleventh New York and Night Massachusetts batteries, arrived here yesterday morning, per the Canden and Amboy route. They immediately proceeded to the Battery Barracks, where refreshments were abundantly provided. The Massachusetts, Maine and Connecticut regiments left yesterday afternoon. The following is the strength of each organization:—Eleventh New York battery, 140 men; Ninth Massachusetts battery, 220 men, Captain R. 8. Milton; Nineteenth Maine regiment, 245 men, Lieut. Colonel J. W. Spalding; Fourteenth Connecticut regiment, 227 axen, Colonel Theodore G. Ellis. York and Ninth Massachusetts batteries, arrived here

SIXTH REGIMENT INSPECTION, .- The Sixth regiment, Colonel Joel W. Mason, passed a very creditable inspection, at their armory, in Centre street, yesterday afternoon. The regiment assembled at three o'clock, and marched to Broome street, and formed into line, the right resting on Broadway and the loft on Marion street. This step was rendered necessary from the fact that the armory was too small to inspect the regiment as a whole, and Major E. B. Rinney put the regiment through the manual of arms, while the companies were marched in alphabetical order to the armory for inspection. Their evolutions were performed with the military precision which pertains to this crack regiment, and the inspection by Captain Morse, of General Yater staff, was highly satisfactory. The regiment turned out twenty-eight officers and four hundred and eighty-seven men, including the drum corps of forty-eight pieces. After passing in review before the field and staff officers the regiment was dismissed.

NESST-ATTER REGIMENT INSPECTION.—The usual annual mapection and review of this regiment was held yester-

mapection and review of this regiment was held yester day, at the armory, Brooklyn, W. D. There was day, at the armory, Brooklya, w. D. There was a fair turn out of muskets, the men looking in splendid trim for holiday display, or to take a part, if needed, in the stern realities of war. The imagection was strict, bug redounded to the credit of men and officers. There was a large number of spectators, principally, as always hap-pens in cases of military displays, of isdies, one and all of whom expressed their approbation at the manner in which the gallant Ninety-fifth acquitted themselves.

rian, intend going to the Red House, Second avenue, on Monday next, with their battery, for artillery drill. The evolutions of this fine regiment are well worth witnessing. EXPECTED.—The One Hundred and Sixty-fifth No York regiment, (Duryea's Zouaves), left Washington on Thursday night, en rests for this city.

A call has been issued by Simon Cameron for a mo-ing of the Union State Convention in Harrisburg, o Wednesday, 16th of July.

THE ARMIES.

Review of the Third Division of the Ninth Corps Preparatory to Being Mustered Out.

Mames of the Regiments Mustered Out.

SHERMAN'S TROOPS HOMEWARD BOUND,

Our Special Washington Despatch. WASHINGTON, June 2, 1865.

SHERMAN'S ARMY GOING HOME. ctively progressing. All the Fifteenth corps except two brigades have gone, and the other corps of the Army of the Tennessee, the Seventeenth, will immediately follow them. After them will go the Army of Georgia, Gene

ral Slocum commanding. None of General Slocum's army has left here yet, not withstanding the reports to the contrary. They will not leave until rolls are prepared, and non-veterans mustered out, when the veterans will proceed West.

By order of General Logan all unemployed negroes who accompanied the Army of the Tennessee, and who are not actually needed with that army, are to be turned over immediately to General D. H. Rucker, chief quarter master of the Department of Washington.

Captain A. M. Vandyke, Adjutant General or the Army of the Tennessee, left here to-night to establish General Logan's headquarters in Louisville. General Logar leaves for New York next Monday morning.

THE BIXTH CORPS AT BALL'S CROSS SCADS. The Sixth corps left Fairfax Court House at five o'clock this morning, and arrived at Ball's Cross Roads by ten o'clock in the forenoon. Major General Wright's head quarters are now at the Brown House, about three miles

A Complaint from the Alexandria Camps A private letter from a member of the One Hundred oner, now in provisionary camp at Alexandria, Va. makes some statements which, if true, are disgrace ful to the service, and should bring down punish ment upon the men having in charge the commissary department of the camp. He states that there are seven hundred men there. They are badly fed, and the food they receive not as good or as plentiful as they received morning a pint of coffee, which he cannot drink it is so poor. With this he gets three ounces of sait pork and of bean soup, or water in which beans are supposed to have been boiled; but the beans are mostly apocryphal He has no fresh meat, although he is aware that the ernment provides plenty. The supposition it natural fat thing of it, and mean to put as much money in their pockets as they possibly can before they lose their occupation forever. It would be well for the government to look after these same contractors

Our Ninth Corps Correspondence. HEADQUARTERS, NISTH AUMY CORPS,

REVIEW OF THE THIRD DIVISION. the Third division of this corps, under command of Bre iew, preparatory to mustering out of service Wm. J. Belton, commanding. The review attracted to itself additional spirit and colat from the fact of being the final one of this organization, and though no formal invitations to be present had been extended, there was a division and was tremendously cheered by the men at instalment of the returning gallants passed through Alexandria, and the departure of their remaining and jolity that prevailed among the boys in con-templating their speedy restoration to home is noticeable in their camps and pleasantly apparent as from day to day they march through this city en route for the respective States from which they hall. There is always a sone or chorus being chanted alone the entire length of the column, and o casionally, when the march has been effected in the nicht, the men have gotten up as im-promptu torch light procession, by impaling lighted candles upon their bayonst points. The scene is in-variably a very pretty one, and rarely fails to call forth a sympathetic expression of pleasure and gratification from the hundreds that witness this happiest scene in all the dread panorams of our war. The departure of the division will undoubtedly be completed with the close of this week.

the dreast panorams of our war. The departure of the division will undoubtedly be completed with the close of this week.

The troops thus mostered out, are:—

First B igade—Colonel A. R. McCalment, commanding; Two Hundred and Lighth Penneylvania Volunteera, Laestenant Colonel M. T. Heintzleman; Two Hundred and Ninh Penneylvania Problems, Colonel T. R. Kaufman, and Two Hundredth Penneylvania Volunteers, Major Jacob Behm.

Scord Briguet—Colonel J. A. Mathews, commanding; Two Hundred and Seventh Penneylvania Volunteers, Colonel R. C. Cor; Two Hundred and Eleventh Penneylvania Volunteers, Trow Hundred and Eleventh Penneylvania Volunteers, Leutenant Colonel Coulter and Two Hundred and Fewerth Penneylvania Volunteers, Leutenant Colonel W. F. Walter.

TIORELL'S ANTILIEST MILITADE TO HE SUFFRED OUT.

Hy an order received day before yesterday from the War Department, the artillery brigade of this corps, commanded by Bevet Brigadier General J. C. Tidlini, will be mustered out of service forthwith, without regard to time or expiration of enlistment. This order is especially granifying to those concerned, as many of the batteries of this crack organization had been re-called. The THIND BIVELT OSLANIZATION TO REMAIN EXTERN.

I hear it rumored this morning that, upon the retirement of the troops at present composing the Third division, Dwight's division of the Nineteenth corps in to be merged therein and constitute that division. As yet this intelligence has no other foundation than rumor, but all tracts to itself considerable notes in military circies, and by many is deemed reliable. It will be rem subcred lind, upon the occasion of the American review, the above division was incorporated with the Ninh corp for the time, the remaining divisions of the Nineteenth corps in the extreme South.

A xery general desire is extending itself among the officers and men of the Army of the Potonac that, before its final descelution, some decoration or medal commenter of the south, of adoption. That the suggestion and reward will ultimat tion. That the suggestion and reward will ultimately adopted many of the brave fellows concerned they have faith to believe. Certainly, while enduring moments are due and bestowed above the resting place the fallen, some token of the appreciation of the government for the deeds of the herete living should, in all, tice, be vouchasfed them at the hands of the reputitely have perpetuated.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1868 graphed from all parts of the Union to Jay Cooke, subscription agent, amount to \$1,513,800. The following are among the largest subscriptions:—National Bank of Pitts-burg, \$100,000; Fourth National Bank of St. Louis, \$50,000; First National Bank of Marietta, Ohio, \$50,000; First National Bank of Philadelphia, \$117,000; First National Bank of Boston, \$50,000. There were ten hundred and fifty-nine individual subscriptions of fifty and

one hundred dollars each.
On Wednesday next issues of new notes of the third On Wednesday next issues of new notes of the third series of the seven-thirty loan, of all denominations, will be ready for delivery to subscribers. They will be relivered after that day with the same promptitude than marked the supply of the notes of the first and a geometries. It has been this interruption of delivery at U.e. time of subscription which has given an appear since Q.f. a falling off in the popular taking of the team, the great body of small takers being unwilling to pay the great body of small takers being unwilling to pay the great being unwilling to pay the great being unwilling to pay the great body of small takers being unwilling to pay the great body of small takers being unwilling to pay the great the great being unwilling to pay the great the great payment of the farmers who market the great payment of the farmers who market the great payment of the farmers who market the great payment of the farmers who is market the great payment of the farmers who is market the great payment of the farmers who is market the great payment of the farmers who is market the great payment of the farmers who is market the great payment of the farmers who is market the great payment of the farmers who is the farmers